The Chicago Tribune.

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Speech of the Emperor Napoleon's Speech in the French Chambers.

Brief Reference to German Affairs, the Eastern and Roman Questions.

Queen Victoria's Address in the British Parliament.

Lord Stanley's Explanation in Connection with the Roman Question.

Essential Defensive Works Being Built Around Rome.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

From Queen Victoria's speech at the opening of the British Parliament.

PARIS, Nov. 19.

The Emperor made the following speech at the opening of the French Chambers:

GENTLEMEN:

The necessity of restoring the finances of the country has not been absent to me to call you to-day. I have adopted the only means which can accomplish that end. Economy, order and regularity in all quarters

[illegible]

Public order has been maintained throughout the whole extent of the Empire, and the [illegible] of the departments, [illegible] of all parties [illegible] of authority and [illegible] in all quarters

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] of my [illegible] which for [illegible] years [illegible] public [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1867.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

The Proceedings Yesterday.

(Closing Sale this Evening.)

INTERESTING ARRIVAL.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Meeting of Clergymen.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Two Boys Arrested for Robbery.

Sudden Illness and Subsequent Death of Dr. Curtis.

Postponement of the Sale of Horses.

Fire at Bristol's Mill.

Fire Department Meeting.

Meeting of Citizens.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

Meeting of the Board of Police.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

Meeting of the Board of Public Works.

Meeting of the Board of Assessors.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Meeting of the Board of Directors.

Meeting of the Board of Managers.

Meeting of the Board of Governors.

Meeting of the Board of Regents.

Meeting of the Board of Visitors.

Meeting of the Board of Overseers

FOOD RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

The Disturbances at Minster.

The Times Morning Post, of November 1st, gives the following account of the food riots at Minster:

A crowd of considerable dimensions—some say 1,000 persons—assembled in the Market-place at Minster, on Thursday night, and commenced breaking the windows of the shops of the dealers in provisions. The glass in the shop windows was thrown against the doors of the shops, and the inmates were obliged to flee to the rear for safety. Some of the rioters were also armed with clubs, and the crowd, at a time, being able to dig in the open space. Then the latter went through the entire length of the town, and the man in work-hand and ragged appearance, with a few exceptions, joined the crowd. The police force, consisting of only seven men and others sworn in, were powerless to stay the violence of the mob, and the latter, on reaching the house of Mr. Superintendent Hall, broke open the shutters and commenced throwing the stones and bricks at the windows, and broke some of the first floor windows. Mr. Hall, being alone with his wife and children, and also the wife of Police-constable Hall, who is being confined to her bed, and hearing the imprecations of the rioters, they resolved to leave the house, and they succeeded in getting out at the back door, and escaped with their lives. All the shutters instantly closed their doors, and the excited mob wandered about the town without any object. About 2 o'clock fire broke out in the corn-chandler's shop of Mr. Bond, in the Market-place, and took some of the first bags of corn out into the street, and also the wire sieves, and commenced throwing the corn about. The fire being noticed by the police, they succeeded in getting the fire under control before much damage was done. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. At the time the fire broke out in the corn-chandler's shop, the mob had scattered, and consequently the police were unable to apprehend any of the rioters. The mob, however, re-assembled about 4 o'clock, and commenced breaking the windows of the shops of the dealers in provisions, and also those of the butchers, and the police were powerless to stay the violence of the mob. At about 5 o'clock the mob broke open the shop of Mr. Superintendent Hall, and took away some of the first bags of corn that were in the shop, and also the wire sieves, and commenced throwing the corn about. The police were powerless to stay the violence of the mob. At about 6 o'clock the mob broke open the shop of Mr. Superintendent Hall, and took away some of the first bags of corn that were in the shop, and also the wire sieves, and commenced throwing the corn about. The police were powerless to stay the violence of the mob. At about 7 o'clock the mob broke open the shop of Mr. Superintendent Hall, and took away some of the first bags of corn that were in the shop, and also the wire sieves, and commenced throwing the corn about. 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THE PRIZE RING.

The Fight Between Bussey and Duffy.

The Mississippi Sports.

The Combat---Disproportionate Size---Conservative Fighting---The Drop Game.

Bussey the Winner of the Contest---195 Rounds Fought.

The great prize fight between Fred. Bussey and Andy Duffy, of this city, for one thousand dollars a side, came off yesterday, according to agreement, in the presence of a large crowd. We have already published the history of the men and the preliminaries of the fight, and will now proceed to the fight itself. Suffice it to say, that the backers of both men were confident, and large sums of money changed hands on the result. In order that a fair idea of the fight may be had, we will say that Bussey is a powerful man, weighing 190 pounds, and is a fighter from the word go. Duffy is a lighter man, weighing 160 pounds, and is a scientific fighter. He is the champion of the Mississippi river, and has the belt to show for it.

THE START.

Duffy established himself at the residence of his people, at old Lansing, who has lived in the north of Lake City. The village is about forty miles from the city, and is easily reached by the road. It is a delightfully situated place, sporting as it does most of the first class hotels in the state. The scenery is beautiful, overlooking northward from Chicago. Our reporter arrived at the village on the morning of the fight, and found it a busy place. There was no excitement, but the people were all astir, and the streets were crowded with people from the country. It was decided to pull off the fight on the ice, which was in splendid condition, and the crowd began to move across the river. The ring was pitched on the ice, and was a square affair, with the corners rounded off. The ring was about twenty feet square, and was pitched about two feet from the corner of the pilothouse.

TAKING ON DUFFY.

At Fort Sheridan, a few miles south, Duffy was taken on board. Bussey was again in on and the excursion steamer Sheridan proceeded on her way. Duffy was in the pilothouse, and was not aware of where the bridge should have been. It was true, and there was a hoot and whoop to ask about the fight. Duffy was taken by surprise, and thought the fight commenced at once, and was ready to defend himself. He was disappointed, however, and was welcome in a few minutes. He was hungry and outspoken. Noticing the heads of newspaper correspondents, he asked who they were, and on being informed that they were reporters, he heavily forced cap, and asking him if he had been licked yet. Duffy replied that he had not been licked as yet, and intended to keep from it.

Duffy then led the way into the house to the tune of "Hail Columbia," played by the excursion boat engineer. The floor was littered with champagne bottles, and the air was blue with the immense pipes used in the hall being cosily and comfortably seated around the stove. Duffy was the center of attraction, and for a time there was many expressions of wonder, and many questions asked by the visitors, as to the size of the ring, etc. At the side of the wall was a large tub, three parts filled with water.

PREPARATIONS.

While these things were being noised, the principals were busy in the dressing room. Duffy was surrounded by his backers, and was treated to a generous supply of spirits and water from a demijohn. Bussey was also surrounded by his friends, and was treated to a generous supply of spirits and water from a demijohn. Bussey was also surrounded by his friends, and was treated to a generous supply of spirits and water from a demijohn. Bussey was also surrounded by his friends, and was treated to a generous supply of spirits and water from a demijohn.

Eager to obtain a good look at the fighting, nearly all who were to witness the fight had congregated in the dressing room, and the air was charged with whisky, and many assisted in covering the ropes and other accessories to the ring with canvas. At 2:30 o'clock the ice was declared ready for the fight. The referee, Jack Dempsey, of Chicago, and the seconds and backers of the principals, with a few privileged spectators, were the only persons allowed on the ice. The latter formed a ring around the principals, and kept the crowd back. The referee called the principals to the center of the ring, and gave them the following instructions:

"Gentlemen, I have been selected as referee in this fight, and I want you to understand that I am here to see fair play, and I will not allow any foul fighting. I will call 'time' every three minutes, and will allow you one minute to rest. I will call 'time' every three minutes, and will allow you one minute to rest. I will call 'time' every three minutes, and will allow you one minute to rest